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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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| COUNTRY | Korea | REPORT | |
| SUBJECT | 1. Living Conditions in North Korea. 2. Installations in Ch'ongjin. | DATE DISTR. | 5 October 1954 |
| DATE OF INFO. | | NO. OF PAGES | 12 |
| PLACE ACQUIRED | | REFERENCE | |

This is UNEVALUATED Information

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
 THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
 (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

Medical Facilities

1. Since the cease-fire, medical facilities in North Korea have been expanded and improved. Each village has a dispensary with one doctor and two nurses, while there is a people's hospital in each county seat and a central hospital in each provincial capital. Government employees and employees of social organizations are given both examination and medicine free of charge; others are given a free examination but must pay for the prescribed medicine which is obtained at the hospital pharmacy. Drugs such as penicillin and aureomycin are difficult to obtain at the hospital, but they are available on the open market at high prices. United States drugs are the most expensive, Japanese second, and European relatively cheap. Even though examination is free at government hospitals, the people would prefer private hospitals where they would get good treatment and better medicine. There are no private doctors in Ch'ongjin, only "herb doctors." The most prevalent disease in the Ch'ongjin area is malaria. There have been no recent epidemics. If there should be an epidemic, the Red Cross would go to each village in the area to give injections and issue immunization certificates. In Ch'ongjin there is a Czechoslovakian-operated hospital, formerly Japanese, consisting of three two-story, concrete buildings. Both military and civilian personnel are treated there. Individuals desiring treatment start forming a line at the hospital at 5 a.m. In case of emergency, by notifying the chief nurse who will inform the doctor, an individual may, at the doctor's discretion, be treated before his turn. Labor Party officials can arrange for immediate treatment by telephoning. The procedure for obtaining dental treatment is the same as that for hospital care.

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Utilities

2. Electricity is available to everyone on a 24-hour basis, except when there is a power failure. Individual electric bills are payable four times yearly. The ..

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charge is based on the number of light bulbs used. Government employees and employees of social organizations pay 10 won monthly for each bulb; others, 40 won. The average bulb is 60 watts. The water system in Ch'ongjin is in good condition. There are water pipes to most houses, although in the more damaged areas some need repair. In areas where a great deal of water is used, such as the market place, it is available 24-hours daily. In residential areas it is on from 4 p.m. to 8 a.m. The water is potable.

3. Private telephones are installed only in the offices of key government personnel and of Labor Party members. The majority are the desk telephone, Type UTsB (Soviet). In Ch'ongjin there are public telephones in booths in the post office. The price for local calls is ten won. The telegraph office, available to everyone, is also in the post office. A form on which is written the message, the name and address of the sender and the addressee costs one won. The rates are three won for each Chinese character. There is no limit to the length of the message which may be sent.

Postal Service

4. In cities one may drop a letter in a mail box which is serviced daily by a postman or at the post office. Each letter must bear the name and address of the sender. It takes three or four days for a letter to go from Ch'ongjin to Onsong (N 42-57, E 129-59) (EC8055). In rural areas delivery of mail is often delayed several days because it is delivered to the village office, rather than to the individual addressee. Registered mail is more reliable, though no faster, than regular mail. Personal letters are openly censored, the censor's stamp appearing on the envelope. Official letters to official organizations are rarely censored. Letters may also be sent to Communist China, to the USSR, and to the satellite nations. Stamps are purchased either at the post office or at state-operated stores. It costs 10 won for a regular letter, 40 won for a registered one, and 3 won for each newspaper. A package costs 60 won for 600 grams weight.¹ Postal money orders can also be purchased at the post office. The required form contains the name and address of the addressee, the sender, and the amount of the check, which must be cashed at a post office.²

Radio

5. There are no regulations against the possession or sale of standard-wave radio sets in North Korea. Short wave ones are forbidden. Although sets with six or more tubes were confiscated during the war, they are no longer prohibited, but must be registered. Second-hand radios available on the open market include the National and the Televia, made in Japan, and the Columbia and the Victor, which are the most expensive. Prices range from 2,000 to 3,500 won for a four-tube set; 3,500 to 7,000 for a five-tube set; and 8,000 to 10,000 for a six-tube set. In Ch'ongjin broadcasts from South Korea can be heard on any five or six-tube set after 8 p.m., the best hours being between 9 and 10 p.m. Seoul is picked up at around 900 kilocycles, Taegu at 750 kilocycles. Japan can be heard even on four-tube sets after 6 p.m. Reception from Japan at night is better than from P'yongyang. It is difficult to get Japan during the daylight hours. The fact that a radio can receive foreign broadcasts is a strong selling point, although people listen to foreign programs in secret for fear of appearing suspicious in the eyes of the authorities. South Korean and Japanese news broadcasts are popular because of the contrast to the limited and stereotyped terminology of North Korean broadcasts and because Japan's reports of the news are from a bystander's viewpoint, while South Korea's present the point of view of the opposition. In addition, the large amount of uninterrupted music provided by the Japanese is very popular.
6. North Korean radio programs consist mainly of speeches and news. Occasionally music is heard. The most popular broadcasts are the interludes of music that follow news broadcasts which end before the scheduled time has elapsed. Most North Korean programs are not popular and have been nicknamed "percentage broadcasts" as a result of the endless stream of statistics which make up the

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bulk of the programs. These broadcasts are heard not only by the people who own radios, but street loudspeakers have been set up in the market area, in schools and factories, and in other organizations of cities and larger villages, while in the country there are loud speakers in any area where people are apt to congregate. The Ch'ongjin radio station broadcasts from 5 a.m. to midnight, the programs consisting mainly of relays from Radio P'yongyang and from Peiping and Moscow. Between 8 and 8:30 p.m. daily P'yongyang relays a Radio Moscow program in the Korean language which consists of information on Soviet aid to Korea, Soviet news, and music. News broadcasts are at 5 p.m., 7 p.m., and 9 p.m.

Theaters

7. Stage plays are presented in cities and villages by touring groups of state-employed actors. The themes of the plays, such as the play "New Fact" which concerns the struggle between bureaucracy and the laboring classes, are all political. They are, however, very popular as they are a rather rare event, occurring in Ch'ongjin only three or four times a year for a period of three or four days at a time. Tickets cost between 50 and 70 won. Performances are given from 7:30 p.m. to 10 p.m., and occasionally from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
8. There are three motion picture houses in Ch'ongjin, the Provincial which seats about 1,000 people, the Ch'ongjin seating about 700, and the Soviet-Korean seating about 500. There are no ushers, patrons choosing any seat they desire. Tickets are purchased at the window and given to an attendant at the door. No stub is retained. At the Provincial theater there are ten reserved seats for key Labor Party, government, and Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) personnel. The Provincial and the Ch'ongjin theaters have wooden, five-man benches with backs. In the Soviet-Korean movie house half the benches have backs, and half do not. Admission is the same in all three theaters. All theaters have emergency exits. Smoking is not permitted inside the buildings. Seventy to 80 percent of the motion pictures shown are from the USSR and about ten percent from China. Showings are held five times daily and run for about three days. Usually students and tradesmen go to the movies during the day; people with jobs, at night. Occasionally document spotchecks are made when patrons leave the theater. In most cases, the citizenship card is the only document checked.

Restaurants

9. Restaurants in North Korea include privately-owned Korean and Chinese ones, state-operated ones in cities, and consumers' guild restaurants in rural areas. Government and Labor Party officials usually patronize the state-operated or consumers' guild restaurants when having parties, but when eating alone many prefer the private ones where the food and service are generally better. Since the government wants ultimately to merge all restaurants into state-operated or consumers' guild restaurants, prices in the latter are generally lower. Ration stamps are rarely used. There are waitresses, but there is no tipping. Menus are a la carte, the most common meal ordered being rice with a side-dish and tea. There are generally no reserved tables or sections. Documentation of military personnel is occasionally checked by military police, primarily to ascertain how the military got the money with which to buy a meal, since they receive so little pay that they carry their rice with them when they travel.

Money and Banking

10. Although anyone may utilize the banking facilities, the majority of individuals prefer to keep their money at home even though banks pay interest on deposits. Banks are used mainly by various organizations and by merchants. In addition to won notes, North Korean currency is also available in 5, 10, 20, and 50 chun notes. Since nearly everything costs over 50 won, the 100-won note is the most commonly used. One chun is 1/100 of a won and is rarely used except in state-operated stores where goods are priced in both won and chun notes.

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The Chinese JMP is not legal tender in North Korea, although it is used, mainly by smugglers. It is confiscated when found. The exchange rate on the open market is 1,000 JMP to 40 won.

11. In 1950 the North Korean Government issued three grades of National Bonds in 500 and 1,000-won denominations. The bonds were allocated to pan chiefs and to various organizations which, in turn, allocated their quotas among the people under their jurisdiction. It was mandatory that people purchase the assigned quota. The bonds are redeemable after ten years and bear no interest. Every eight months the government holds a nationwide lottery to redeem bonds. A selection committee chooses a few bond numbers from both the 500 won and 1,000 won denomination Grade I bonds which are then redeemed at 500 percent of the face value. The selection committee also picks a number and all bonds ending in this number are redeemed at 150 percent of the face value. The selected numbers are published in the newspapers. No bonds have been issued since 1950.

Taxation

12. Taxes are levied and collected from farmers, merchants, and laborers in the following manner:
 - a. Farmers pay 25 percent of the rice crop and 23 percent of the dry-field crop as taxes-in-kind. They also pay grain as a tax on the water used in the fields, in addition to a wagon tax in cash, and a fertilizer tax. The amount of tax-in-kind is determined by a five to seven-man committee which visits each farm and assesses the fields as good, poor, or average from which they estimate what the harvest should be and assess the tax on the potential yield. The judges' decision may be appealed for reconsideration. The farmer is responsible for delivering the grain for the tax-in-kind and water taxes to the County Crop Administration Bureau twice yearly, in August and in December. The wagon tax is paid to the village chief four times annually, in March, June, September, and December.
 - b. Merchants pay an income tax, a local self-government tax, and a market tax. The income tax which is based on an unknown percentage of the merchant's profits is determined by the City or County Finance Bureau officials who inspect his books four times annually. The books are supposed to show all sales, the amount received, and the profit on each sale. The officials, however, assume that the merchant has not been honest and levy a much higher tax than would be justified by the figures shown on the books. The self-government tax is figured by the Finance Bureau officials on a set rate based on the size of the individual's shop or house. Both the income and the self-government taxes are paid four times a year. The market tax of 30 won daily is levied on anyone owning or renting land in the market area. Those who have establishments in the market area are registered with the Market Custodial Office to whom the market tax is paid. It is becoming increasingly difficult for an individual merchant to maintain his business. During the war the private businessmen sold luxuries and other goods not available in the government store, which sells goods at lower prices than those on the open market. Since the cease fire, as a result of aid materials received from other countries, government stores also have luxury items available for sale at prices lower than on the market.
 - c. Laborers and office workers pay one percent of their salary as income tax, 0.5 percent for social insurance, 10 percent for labor Party dues, 20 won monthly for Democratic Youth Alliance dues, and 10 won monthly for the Vocational Alliance, for the Korea-Soviet Cultural Association, for the Fatherland Defense Assistance Committee, and for the Red Cross. The organization or factory in which the individual works deducts all taxes and dues each month. The income tax money is sent to the City or County Finance Bureau, while the dues are distributed to the pan-level representatives of the organizations concerned.

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Stores and Rationed Items

13. Commodities may be purchased in the following establishments: (See attachment for a list of commodity prices in Ch'ongjin)
- a. State-operated stores in cities, in which both rationed and unrationed items are for sale. Prices in the rationed-goods section are well below those in other stores.
 - b. Consumers' guild stores, in rural areas. Items in the state-operated stores and in the consumers' guild store are generally lower than similar items on the open market, but more expensive than corresponding items purchased with ration stamps in the rationed-goods section of the state-operated store.
 - c. Open market, which carries a much wider variety of items, including smuggled goods, than does the state-operated store or the consumers' guild store. Although the sale of smuggled items is technically illegal, it is tolerated, and merchants sell such items openly. The people, therefore, regard the market as an open or free one, rather than as a black market. In Ch'ongjin it is also referred to as the "fly market." Some rationed items are found in the open market, and occasionally at lower prices than in the state-operated store, because many people entitled to ration books are willing to sell at least a part of their rations at a very small profit to stores in the open market. The government-controlled Merchant Market Office is responsible to the City People's Committee for management of the market area.
 - d. Workers' cooperative stores or incorporated stores are the result of several small companies selling their combined output in a single store. They are not state controlled.
 - e. Welfare-type stores. The Ministry of Transportation maintains in Ch'ongjin a commodity supply office which operates one or more businesses. The proceeds of these businesses, in the form of basic foods and commodities such as clothing are turned over to station stores at various railroad stations. These are, in turn, distributed to railroad employees.
 - f. Military stores are found in large cities, county seats, and in areas in which there are large concentrations of troops. Prices are about 30 percent lower than at state-operated or consumers' guild stores.
 - g. A central supply center is a type of supply point which sells articles to 1st through 5th-grade government officials³ at low prices. It is rumored that the centers may be closed because of complaints about the system from lower grade government personnel and because those using the centers abuse the privilege by reselling articles to the open market.
14. Food and daily necessities are the two categories of rationed items in North Korea. The Commerce and Industry Section of the City People's Committee is responsible for printing and issuing the ration books for daily necessities. The books are requested from the Commerce and Industry Section by the various organizations which, in turn, distribute the books to their employees. The name of the store to be patronized is printed on the front of the book, and each organization sends the names of the employees who hold the books to the appropriate stores.
15. The type and quantity of rationed goods available is determined by the Commerce and Industry Section, which receives from factories and from the Provincial and National People's Committees a report of all the goods produced in the area. The Committees decide how much of the local production will be shipped out and how much material produced in other areas will be permitted in. The City Commerce and Industry Section allots the goods to the various stores and indicates how, when, and in what quantity the goods are to be available. There is no expiration date on the ration books, extra pages being added as columns are filled.

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Agriculture

16. The government tells the individual farmer what kinds of grain he must plant, where, and how much he must produce. Each year the farmer submits to his pan chief his plan for the utilization of his land. The pan chief sends the plan to the village chief who submits the over-all plan to the county chief. At county level, all the village plans are totaled and compared with the county quotas, which had been established by the government. Necessary changes to the plans to meet the quotas are made and then forwarded to the village chief as directives to be implemented. In areas where the manpower shortage would make meeting the quotas impossible, mobilized manpower from other areas is used during critical periods. The pan chief is responsible for mobilizing a sufficient number of men to meet the quota set by the higher echelons. Within a county, mobilization of farm labor from one pan to another can occur at any time, the men involved working in the new area during the day and returning to their own farms at night. Mobilization involving the transfer of men from one county to another occurs only after completion of the harvest in the county from which the manpower is drawn. The men take their own food with them while away from home. There is no pay for mobilized farm labor. Due to the heavy propaganda program, mobilization of farm labor is not regarded as forced labor, but as a part of the mutual assistance program.
17. State-operated cooperative farms are divided into working-pan areas which may or may not border one another, depending upon the geography of the area. An employee is provided housing, a monthly salary of 1,100 won plus a 25 percent "allowance," and 300 p'yong⁴ of land to work as his own and from which he may retain all he produces. Each member of the farmer's family who works in the cooperative farm fields also receives 1,100 won and the 25 percent allowance. The farmer reports to the pan headquarters each morning to draw tools, works in the fields during the day, then returns the tools at night. To increase the amount of land being farmed, the government offers as much waste land to a farmer as he desires. No taxes are collected from this land. The farmers, however, do not want to take advantage of the offer because of the heavy production goals to be fulfilled.

Employment

18. There is some unemployment in North Korea even though there are many jobs for laborers available. Most unemployed would prefer a position as an office worker, but since the government is concentrating on rehabilitation, the number of office workers has been reduced. It is very difficult for a laborer to make a living because in addition to a daily ration of four hop⁵ of rice, he is paid only 800 to 1,200 won monthly, grossing 500 to 600 won. In addition, he works more than eight hours daily, pay is deducted when he is absent, and, if he is absent 30 (sic) consecutive days without giving notice, he is fired. Although occasionally basic commodities are given to laborers, it is very difficult for a laborer to make a living unless every member of the family also works.
19. The Ministry of Labor maintains a Laborer's Employment Agency with branches in large towns and in cities, at which a laborer may apply for work. In areas in which there is no such agency a laborer may go to the Labor Bureau of the County People's Committee. To obtain work an individual must have an unemployment certificate from the Dong or Village People's Committee, a citizenship card, and a health certificate from the state-operated hospital. According to government regulation an individual works eight hours daily at a fixed national wage scale. In actual practice the number of hours a person works varies with the organization for which he works.

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Office workers average ten hours daily, with no overtime pay. A factory worker may receive overtime pay if he exceeds his daily production quota, but he does not receive overtime pay for the time over eight hours he spends in merely fulfilling his assigned quota. Workers are entitled to two days off a month without pay and to two 15-day paid vacations each year at free state-operated rest camps, but in actual practice they are granted only one such vacation. Laborers are paid twice a month, office workers once.

Attitudes of the People

20. In general, non-Labor Party people in North Korea have no confidence in the government because there is too much discrepancy between official propaganda and actual fact. Taxes-in-kind cause the greatest resentment among farmers. According to law, farmers are to pay 25 percent of their harvest as taxes-in-kind; actually the tax amounts to 50 percent. It is the government's policy to increase the number of collective farms in North Korea. The policy is disliked by farmers who own fertile land and have sufficient tools with which to work. Those who owned poor land and few tools have been forced to accept the collective farm system as the only means of making a living because of the excessive taxes-in-kind. They blame the Labor Party for the conditions that drove them off their own farms to the collective farms. Under the Japanese, taxes-in-kind were low enough so that a living could still be made on marginal farms. Merchants are supposed to be taxed a small amount of their profits; in practice about 70 percent of their profits is taken as taxes. Merchants also resent the government measures to increase the program of state-operated stores. Among office workers and laborers there are many complaints against the low salaries, small food rations, and the number of dues and contributions taken out of salaries. Although farmers and merchants attempt to avoid taxation, it is largely to no avail. Despite the fact that many people have grievances against the government, there is no rallying point nor anyone who can promise them a change; hence, there is little resistance activity of any kind among the general populace.
21. Relationship between Labor Party members and the rest of the people is cool. The people hesitate to invite Party members to their homes for social visits because they do not want to hear the inevitable propaganda lectures and because they cannot talk freely in front of Party members. If a non-Party individual consistently entertains Party members in his home, he also becomes suspect among his non-Party friends and is subjected to the same cool treatment given Party members.
22. North Korean civilians who have no connection with either the government or the North Korean Army (NKA) secretly feel more good will toward the Chinese Communists than the Soviets. The aid given North Korea by China is a tangible thing consisting of such items as food, clothing, and vehicles, whereas the well propagandized billion-rubles worth of aid from the USSR consists mainly of industrial goods which give the people no material comfort. The Chinese Communist Forces (CCF) are also favored over the Soviet forces whose barbaric actions at the end of World War II are well remembered. The CCF are also favored in contrast to the NKA because when the CCF use the homes of the Koreans as billets, they give the Koreans material goods. In addition, there is the common bond between the Koreans and the Chinese because China is a neighboring country and the people are of the same race. The North Korean civilians believe that China is a very rich country (second only to the United States) which is helping North Korea with men and materials.

Installations in Ch'ongjin

23. The following are the locations and description of some of the major installations in Ch'ongjin:

Provincial Labor Party Headquarters at EP6652-2678 is in three small, one-story, brick buildings surrounded by a barbed-wire fence. There is one NKA sentry armed with a rifle.

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City Labor Party Headquarters at EB6736-2635 is in a two-story building with concrete walls. It was not damaged during the war. There is no guard, but visitors stop at a receptionist's shack in front of the building to state their business.

Provincial People's Committee in Ingok-tong (EB6528) consists of two or three one-story brick buildings built against a hill. It was not damaged during the war. It is surrounded by a barbed-wire fence and guarded by one NKA sentry armed with a rifle.

City People's Committee at EB6683-2596 is in a large, brick and wood-frame building built about 1945. It is two or three stories high and is surrounded by a low cement wall. There is no guard.

Provincial MIA Headquarters at EB6585-2605 is in a two-story, concrete building surrounded by a cement wall. It is a large building which was constructed after the liberation. As one faces the building, the "public park grounds" are immediately to the left.

City MIA Headquarters at EB6718-2644 is in three, one-story, brick buildings at the foot of a hill. The largest building contains the section which issues citizenship cards.

Provincial Court House at EB6740-2610 is in a small, one-story, brick building which was built during the Korean war after the old building had been destroyed. An air raid tunnel was built in the hill about 50 meters behind the court house.

City Court House at EB6734-2618 is in a new building similar in appearance to the Provincial Court House. The former City Court House, which had been in an area closer to the center of town, was destroyed.

Provincial Procurator's Bureau at EB6596-2614, across the street from the Provincial MIA Headquarters, is in one large, three-story brick building and in several, small residence-type buildings. It was built after the liberation.

Ch'ongjin Broadcasting Station at EB6775-2554 is in a two-story, cement building. There are three or four wooden antenna poles about 15 meters high from the top of which several wires extend at an angle to the ground.⁶

Provincial movie house at EB6725-2630 is in a brick building built immediately after the cease fire at the site of a bombed-out elementary school. The front of the building is painted white, the sides and back are unpainted.

Soviet-Korea movie house at EB6687-2658 is in a one-story, wooden building with a peak roof and a dirt floor.

Ch'ongjin Spinning Mill at EB6415-2569, which formerly produced rayon and silk materials, is in one large, brick and cement building and several small residences surrounded by a cement wall about four meters high. It is under reconstruction. No smoke was seen coming from the chimneys. Civilian guards are at the gate.

Choson Oil Refinery Joint Stock Company at EB665258 was destroyed and all that remains are two concrete-over-brick chimneys which appear to be relatively undamaged and which still have the name of the company painted on them.

Match Factory at EB666259 was completely leveled. Nothing remains but a small wooden fence around the area on which is a sign saying Ch'ongjin State-operated Match Factory.

Stalin Street going from EB660268 southeast and east around the harbor has an asphalt surface and is about 20 meters wide. There is a dirt strip along each side of the street for pedestrians.

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Nanam Street, the main east-west street through the city, also has an asphalt surface.

Ohang Railroad station at EB6475-2480 is a 10 by 20-foot, one-story, wooden, box-like structure about 100 meters from the former station which was destroyed.

Sohang Railroad Station at EB6281-2390 is similar in appearance to the Ohang Station and is also some distance from the site of the former station which was destroyed.

Sunam Police Box is at EB6651-2485; Haebong-dong Police Station at EB6695-2651; and the Songp'yong Police Box at EB6291-2416.

Central Post Office is at EB6721-2623.

1. Comment. This is possibly the rate for the minimum distance. 25X1
2. 25X1
3. Comment. First-grade government officials include such individuals as the chief of the Central Labor Party, members of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and members of the Cabinet; second-grade officials are the vice-chiefs of the Central Labor Party, vice-ministers, and chiefs of the Provincial People's Committees; third grade officials are section chiefs of the Central Labor Party and of the Provincial People's Committees; fourth-grade officials are section chiefs of Provincial Labor Party headquarters and chiefs of City or County People's Committees; fifth-grade officials are chiefs of city or county political organizations other than the Labor Party.
4. Comment. One p'yong equals 3.95 square yards. 25X1
5. Comment. One hop equals .327 pint.
6. Comment. , the Ch'ongjin City Broadcasting Station was in a grass-camouflaged building at EB-664268 in May 1953. 25X1

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ATTACHMENT

Commodity Prices in Ch'engjin

| <u>COMMODITY</u> | <u>UNIT*</u> | <u>MARKET PRICE</u> <u>IN NK WON</u> | <u>GOVERNMENT STORE</u> <u>PRICE IN NK WON</u> |
|------------------|--------------|---|---|
| <u>Food</u> | | | |
| Rice | 1 small mal | 800-900 | 750-800 |
| Corn | 1 small mal | 400 | 350 |
| Potatoes | 1 small mal | 250 | 200 |
| Soy beans | 1 small mal | 250 | 200 |
| Soy bean oil | 1 toe | 500 | |
| Soy sauce | 1 toe | 50 | 20 |
| Bean paste | 1 kilogram | | 20 |
| Bean curd | 1 piece | 20 | 15 |
| Eggs | 10 | 150 | 125 |
| Chicken | 1 | 200 | |
| Pork | 100 moume | 100 | 90 |
| Beef | 100 moume | 90 | 80 |
| Myongtae (fish) | 20 | 200 | 100 |
| Salmon | 1 | 30-40 | |
| Cart fish | 1 | 10-15 | |
| Sugar | 1 kilogram | | 700 |
| Salt | 1 bag | 2,000 | |
| Rice candy | 1 kun | 66 | |
| Honey | 1 kun | 500 | |
| Cider | 1 bottle | | 150 (for 4 hop) |
| Soju (whiskey) | 1 toe | | 100 |
| Russian whiskey | 4 hop | | 540 |
| | | | 350 |

Cigarettes (Brand names)

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|--|-----|
| <u>North Korean</u> | | | |
| Swallow | 1 package | | 70 |
| Construction | 1 package | | 70 |
| More Production | 1 package | | 50 |
| Steel | 1 package | | 30 |
| <u>Chinese</u> | | | |
| Big Production | 1 package | | 150 |
| Sword Mark | 1 package | | 100 |
| Big Lobby | 1 package | | 120 |
| Harbin | 1 package | | 120 |

Clothing and Materials

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| <u>Cotton cloth, machine spun</u> | | | |
| Korean made | 1 yard | 250 | 200 |
| Chinese made | 1 yard | 400 | 350 |
| Cotton cloth, home spun | 1 p'il | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| <u>Suiting material from</u> | | | |
| Hongkong | For 1 suit | 25,000 | |
| Tailoring fee | | 2,500 | 1,250 |
| Overcoat material from USSR | For 1 coat | 7,000-8,000 | |
| Khaki cloth | 1 meter | | 400 |
| Yarn, woolen, imported | 1 pound | 7,000 | |
| Nobondan skirt** | 1 | 7,000 | 4,000 |
| Injosuku cloth** | 1 yard | 150 | 80 |
| Trousers, wool, U.S. | 1 pair | 10,000 | |
| Shirt, wool, U.S. | 1 | 10,000 | |
| Sweater, wool, U.S. | 1 | 7,000 | |
| Shirts (best quality) | 1 | 2,000 | |
| Socks, Korean | 1 pair | 120 | 90-100 |
| Socks, Chinese | 1 pair | 150 | 150 |

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ATTACHMENT

| <u>COMMODITY</u> | <u>UNIT*</u> | <u>MARKET PRICE</u> <u>IN NK WON</u> | <u>GOVERNMENT STORE</u> <u>PRICE IN NK WON</u> |
|-------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| Necktie (second-hand) | 1 | 200-300 | |
| Lenin cap | 1 | 800 | 800 |
| <u>Shoes</u> | | | |
| Low-quarter, imported | 1 pair | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| Czechoslovakian | 1 pair | 1,200 | 1,000 |
| Rubber, black, Korean | | | |
| Men's | 1 pair | 400 | 300 |
| Women's | 1 pair | 300 | 250 |
| Rubber, white, Korean | | | |
| Men's | 1 pair | | 1,000-1,300 |
| Women's | 1 pair | | 1,500-1,600 |
| Canvas | | | |
| Chinese | 1 pair | | 500-600 |
| Korean | 1 pair | | 400 |
| Sneakers | 1 pair | 200 | |
| Tennis shoes, Chinese | 1 pair | | 600-750 |
| Rubber boots | 1 pair | 2,000 | |
| <u>Fuel</u> | | | |
| Fire wood | 1 wagon load | 2,000 | |
| Pine needles | 20 bundles | 1,000 | |
| Charcoal | 1 bag | 350 | |
| Coal | 1 ton | 2,000 | |
| Gasoline | 5 gallons | 1,500 | |
| <u>Cosmetics</u> | | | |
| Face cream | | | |
| Korean | 1 can | 200-300 | |
| Chinese | 1 can | 800 | |
| Toilet soap | | | |
| Chinese | 1 cake | 200-250 | |
| U.S. (Lux) | 1 cake | 250 | |
| Toothbrush | | | |
| Chinese | 1 | 100-150 | |
| Czechoslovakian | 1 | 120-170 | |
| Toothpaste, Chinese | 1 | 250 | 200 |
| Toothpowder, Korean | 1 package | 27 | |
| Chalk, Chinese | 1 box | 800 | |
| Perfume, imported | 1 bottle | 200 | 175 |
| Hair oil (vegetable) | 2 hop | 150 | |
| Haircut | | 50 | 30 |
| <u>Medicine</u> | | | |
| Penicillin, East German | 200,000 units | 400 | |
| Penicillin oil | | | |
| Japanese | 1 bottle | 1,000-1,200 | |
| U.S. | 1 bottle | 2,000-2,500 | |
| Mycin, U.S. | | 700 | |
| Diazine | | | |
| Korean | 1 tablet | | 30 |
| U.S. | 1 tablet | | 100 |

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|------------------------------|-------------|---|---|
| <u>Miscellaneous</u> | | | |
| Watch, Swiss | 1 | 3,000 (second hand) | |
| Watch, Japanese (Seikosha) | 1 | 1,000-2,000 (second hand) | |
| Watch, U.S. (Waltham) | 1 | 4,000 (second hand) | |
| Watch, gold | 1 | 15,000 (new) | |
| Watch with sweep second hand | 1 | 25,000 (new) | |
| Gold | 1 momme | 6,000-6,500 | |
| Silver | 1 momme | 200 | |
| Brick | 1 | 2 | |
| Lumber | 1 sai | 100 | |
| Straw rope | 1 roll | 100 | |
| Window paper | 1 sheet | 30 | |
| Sewing machine | 1 | 50,000 (second hand) | |
| Pencil | | | |
| Korean | 1 | 33 | |
| Japanese | 1 | 60 | |
| Fountain pen | | | |
| Chinese | 1 | 1,000 | |
| U.S. | 1 | 1,500 | |
| Pen points | | | |
| Chinese | 1 | 50 | |
| Korean | 1 | 30 | |
| Pocket knife | | | |
| Korean | 1 | 40 | |
| Chinese | 1 | 300 | |
| Bus ride (within the city) | | 10 | |
| Bath charge | | 25 | |
| Movies | | 20-30 | |
| Plays | | 50-70 | |

*One small mal equals 1.03 pecks or 9.02 liters.

One toe, or ten hop, equals about 3.27 pints (dry) or .477 gallons.

One momme equals 3.75 grams.

One kun equals 1.32 pounds or 600 grams.

A p'il is a bolt of cloth. The number of yards in a p'il is not known.

The English equivalent for the Korean word "sai" is not known.

**Mubondan is a heavy material with a large design.

Injosuku is a summer material with a light, coarse weave.

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